THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, Captain PENTECOST guarantees to Insure A 1, by sailing first to the owners. Only carries 6,000 Bales. Consignees, LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

18th November 1862.

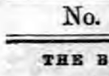
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

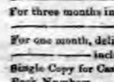


THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1. 17 years, 1,160 Tons Register, a favorite Ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade and having the greater portion of her Cargo on board, will positively sail before the 31st December.

For rest of Freight or Passage, apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

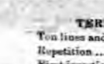


THE splendid and first-class Clipper-built Ship HOWDEN, B. VERRILL, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her Cargo already on board, will leave positively on or about the 10th of this month. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain VERRILL on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

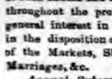
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

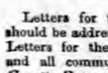


THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th December, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. Agents at RUTNAGHEREE.—Koojbeo Gunesh.
,, VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, SUDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
,, CALICUT & BERYORE.—James Andrew & Co.
,, COCHIN.—Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.



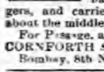
THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

N. B.—Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be received on board after the mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE.

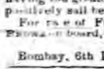
If sufficient inducement offers will touch at the intermediate ports of Veraval, Mangarole, and Porebunder.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, next the 15th instant. Moderate Freight will be charged.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

FOR SURAT.

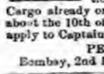


THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 A.M.,

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.

Bombay 10th Dec., 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., precisely.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javeechund Atmaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Queen of England*, OATES, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain OATES will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages, after they have left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1862.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. MCCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

TENDERS for the Construction of a Timber Slope on Elphinstone Bunder, and for the erection of certain Sheds on Carnac Bunder, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th instant. Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Company's Engineer on the Elphinstone Bunder.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting for the Distribution of Prizes will be held in the Institution Buildings (entrance from Khetwadi) on Wednesday the 10th December, beginning precisely at half-past 3 P.M. Some of the classes will be examined and exercises read. Europeans and Natives are invited to attend.

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, (Limited) hereby give notice, that from and after this date, the rate of passage money to Kurrachee and *vice versa*, will be Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 120, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which may be had from the Steward at fixed moderate charges.

Native Servants will be charged for as Deck Passengers, European Servants according to the Company's scale, which may be obtained by application at the Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co. (Limited.)

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rs. 21-13-1 or £2, paid, making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India holding shares upon which Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 per share upon each such share (making Rs. 43-10-2 or £4 per share paid, on or before the 29th December next at the Bank of Bombay, and it such call be not paid on or before the said 29th December the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies clauses consolidation Act 1845."

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in Full (the remaining Rupees 174-8-9, or £16 per Share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

W. A. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 4th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SIMON DE ESPERANCE, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing and being thereon, situate at Girgaum or Chunam Kiln Road, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, contains by admeasurement 724 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on the West partly by the property of David Sassoon, and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Laivalla, and on the North by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Laivalla, and on the South by the property of the said David Sassoon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue under No. 359, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16. All persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated, this 29th day of November 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Supreme Court File—Equity Side

AMEENA BEBEE and KHUDIZA BEBEE.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
FUTTEH BEBEE and others.....*Defendants.*
and
FUTTEH BEBEE, widow, Executrix, &c. .....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
AMEENA BEBEE and others .....*Defendants.*

Pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these causes and dated the fifth day of June last, Notice is hereby given that any creditors or persons (except Subbegchund Mearaz, Jumaabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga Nurrouun Nuthoo and Jeetajee Soortanjee) having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Hoosein Roghay, deceased, and Mohomed Ameen bin Mohomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 15th day of December next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this Fifth day of November 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named cause.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have favoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 20th August 1861.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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In January will be published,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

Agent in *London*, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., *Paris*, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.

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Several second-hand staffs upon the above system cheap.
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COMMERCIAL.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 10th December 1862.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
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BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	6 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
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Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
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Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
Hull		
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (9th December 1862.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
Old Surat	"	375 to 377
Old Dholleras, and Bhowngger	"	360 to 365
Old Oomrawuttee	"	350 to 355
Old Comptah	"	355 to 360
Old Dharwar Fine[ness]	"	530 to 535
Old Surtee, and Nugger	"	345 to 350
Old Veraval	"	340 to 345
Khandeish	"	335 to 340
Old Percolhee	"	345 to 350
Old Accota	"	355 to 360
Old Mangalore	"	350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs.1,475 to 1,480.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cashmir...at Rs.		6-4 to 6-5 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8 to 8-2 nominal.
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	"	38 to 40 nominal.
Niger	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0 1/16 per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 2s. 0 1/16	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0 1/16	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0 1/16	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	"
Sight ...	at 1s. 11 13/16	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable at one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 011/16d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 01¼d. "
" 3	do.	2s. 01½d. "
" 2	do.	2s. 01d. "
" 1	do.	1s. 11 13/16d. "
" On demand	.....	1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	.....	1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn		4 "
Deposits for 3 months		4 "
Do. do. 6 do.		5 "
Do. do. 12 do.		6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	2s.
" On demand	.....	2s. 0¼d.
On Scotland	.....	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	.....	
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Banks of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 9th 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" on demand	.....	
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on the Corporation's Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	.....	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	.....	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	.....	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by [illegible] Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to address all Orders or Hoondies payable to the "*Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian names or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the transfer of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be remitted to India, a Commission will be charged of .....¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .....¼ per cent.
Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 8th December 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Dec. 8	Protector	Clarke	Liverpool 14 Aug

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Dec. 9	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shephard	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Vaughan and 70 natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—125 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Albatross*, J. Pollock, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
C. and B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, for China.
Ship *City of Carlisle*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—22 bales Cotton, 57¼ cwt., F. Chambers; 2 packages Country Furnitures, Rustomjee Nowrojee; 86 bales Senna Leaves, 310 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Herefordshire.—Loose Buffalo Horns, 180 cwt, Khan Mohmed Hubibboy; 250 bags Linseed, 375 cwt., Peswur Mooljee.

Star of India.—300 bags Khoreesamseed, 450 cwt., Mooljee Pudomsy and Co.; 400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Currim Jan Mohmud.

City of Carlisle.—142 bales Cotton, 497 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Liverpool.

Knight Errant.—100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Tickumjee Veljee and Co.

Charger.—150 bundles Surseeseed, 75 cwt., Khatsey Dharamsey.

Sillery.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Khimjee Viram and Co.; 216 bundles Linseed, 108 cwt., 34 bundles Khorasanseed, 17 cwt., Dunjee Pursotum.

Lord Brougham.—200 bags Saltpetre, 378¾ l. maunds, F. Champion.

Hecate.—310 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Pursotum Heeracband.

J. Livesey.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Odha Nanjee.

Flower of the Forest.—50 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsjee Seth and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 22 bales Wool, 66 cwt., Suda ee Nanjee; 1 half bale Wool, 1½ cwt., Sudajee Nanjee: 80 bales Cotton, 289 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Labrador.—302 bales Cotton, 1,057 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Talavera.—79 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Pairaz Khimjee; 77 bales Cotton, 268 cwt., Calliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 368 cwt., Jeetsa Ludha; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Tulsidass Narsidass; 600 bags Linseed, 200 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Peerless.—500 bales Cotton, 1,500 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Caledonia.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy; 100 packages Linseed, 150 cwt., Ludha Poonsy.

Ellen Bates.—70 bales Hemp, 245 cwt., Mogjee Mooljee and Co.; 258 bags Surseeseed, 387 cwt., Goculdass Tezpail; 1 case Indian Omanstores, Framjee Nowrojee.

Sea Horse.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Belgravia.—70 packages Linseed, 105 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun; 6 0 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass and Co.

Annot Lyle.—254 bales Cotton, 859 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.; 17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee.

Flying Venus.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Hurry Hemraj; 23 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Hurraz Gurraz.

Azaline.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Helen Douglas.—300 bags Jingeliyseed, 450 cwt., Ranchordass Ganjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—88 bags Country Soap, 110 cwt., Cassum Natha; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 103 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Remington and Co.; 13½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, S. Nauth Rammath; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugnath Raunjee; 109 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 1 bundle E. Teeth, 2 cwt. 7 lbs.; 6 bundles Moye Teeth 7½ cwt., Rahimbhoy Rajpail; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dharamsy Poonjabhoy; 37½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Calliandass Nemeserjee and Co.; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 1 box E. Medicine, Treacher and Co.; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Steamer *Benares.*—56 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 141 lbs. each, Luckmeerow Mullarow; 9 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Benares.*—5 chests M Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luckmerow Mullarow; 29 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Camajee Pochawjee and Co.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—60 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pursotumdass Bulakeedass.

For Manyeilles.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 case Silver Plates, John Moore and Co.; 1 box Sundries, P. M. de Silva and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—3 cases Printed Books, 675 nos., Ebrahim Ahmud; 1 box Muzza 0il, 63 lbs., Lallobhoy Moolchund; 1 box surat silk Piece Goods, 15 pieces, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 1 box Sundries, Abdool Cader Esoobally.

For Penang.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—1 case Piece Goods, Lallobhoy Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box Surat Piece Goods, 44 pieces, Joseph Slookare; 5 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 432 pieces, J. Jiran Danjee; 2 cases Working Stoves, 63 nos., Doabjee Wookerjee; 1 case Silver Plates, Robert T. Crossley; 4 packages Piece Goods, S. and D. Byramjee; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 40 pieces, Mooljee Raunjee; 1 case Books, Robert Frith and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box C. Shawls 8 nos. Govindram Jaygopall.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Watches, Cardwell, Parsons and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Orissa.*—15 cases Indigo, 46½ l. mads, Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frashard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Auckland, (paddle)...	... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
651	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Selley...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Seib ...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelly ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Beles...	Bombay.
274	Emersey, (flat), ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1459	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Scance ...	... Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Geolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat), Wood ...	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner...	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
99	Nerodda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Work's Department.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
238	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... Kurrachee.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams... ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading.")

FOR LONDON.

815	City of Carlisle, Pentraith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1117	Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct. 30)
840	Gosforth, shaw—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 27.)
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—H. Stewart, & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 28)
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1093	Azaline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1323	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Ryan Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
1094	Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowton—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Grahan & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 4)
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	
462	Ino, Binnie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 11)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1198	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
679	Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.	
1312	Knight Erraut,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22)
611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
719	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clarke & Co.	
1242	Lancaster, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1285	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 13)
700	Lord Brougham, Hurting—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10)
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20.)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 28)
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410	Victoria, Gibbs—S. Tyrrejee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st.)

FOR SUEZ AND ADEN.

1113	Orissa, (s) Parish—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

1455	Aratoon Apcar, (s.)—Jamat Fazal & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 19)

FOR HONGKONG.

1309	Benares, (s) Wright—P. & O. Co.'s	(c. l. Dec. 9)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Carrim, Nacoda—Messrs. A. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

1342	Albatross, Pollock.	
337	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
809	Pearl, McFarlane.	(c. l. Dec. 6)

FOR MOULMEIN.

530	Anna Henderson, Reaife.	

FOR MADRAS.

192	Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.	

FOR HONGKONG.

2028	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.	

FOR COCHIN.

350	Helios, Hansen.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

	Governor Higginson—C. & B. S. N. Co.'s	(c. l. Dec. 9)

NOT FIXED.

630	Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
307	Artemisa, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
430	Atiet Rahimon, Dallas.	
	Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Callandass Nusserwanjee.	
283	C. Commercial de[on, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
641	China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	
766	Coromandel, Smith—W. and A. Graham and Co.	
1192	Cospatrick, Rimslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
1054	Crusador, J. Crow—Lawrence & Co.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.	
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—E. J. and Co.	
170	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co.	(for sale)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.	
760	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
477	Good Success, McGregor—J. J. and Co.	
1546	Harmonides, R. Morse—Dady and Sonbjee Hamoody, Nacoda.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Rhuljee Framjee & Co.	
369	Jaddal Mamjon, Nacoda—Adamally Soolsanally.	
102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1104	Malakoff, A. Harris.	
109	Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein. Palmuras—W. Nicol & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
1272	Protector, Clarke.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
810	Ronald Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1455	Simla, (s) Hackett—Lawrence & Co.	
620	Skakespear, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Shapoorji Beerji, Batta.	
411	Scindiad (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.	
1320	Uneas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

967	Benares, G. P. Wright.	
1040	Ranee, D. Reanoldson.	
1200	Ganges, C. Wilkinson.	
1699	Pottinger, H. K. Toll.	(Laid up)
965	Salsette (s), Dundas.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

FROM LONDON.

433	Balnaguith, Robertson.	
761	Chimera, Moat.	Aug. 7
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	
396	Kent, Birch.	
785	Minnetaka, Henderson—F

the whole the season was favorable and the outturn of the crops, somewhat above the average especially in the Wurkus lands.

State of the Public health.—Districts healthy with the exception of a few places in some Talookas, where about 56 persons died from cholera. Forty children died from small-pox (in one village), and 1462 head of cattle died from disease.

PORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 9TH DEC. 1862.
(BEFORE P. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—*Ismael Abba*, a Mahomedan, aged twenty years, was brought up charged with stealing a cap, value one rupee and eight annas, the property of Ayood Noor Mahomed.

Ayood Noor Mahomed deposed, that on Saturday last his wife went out with his child, when she returned saw the cap had been taken from the child's head. She brought the prisoner with her to me.

Noor Ali, Police Constable, No. 28, stated that on Saturday last, at seven o'clock the prisoner's wife made over to him the prisoner, whom she charged with stealing the child's cap. The prisoner denied the charge. She, the first witness' wife, said she had seen the prisoner take the cap from the child's head, which he threw at his accomplices.

Hazralye, woman, said she was the wife of prosecutor with whom she resided. About seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, she took her child in her arms, and went out to buy sweetmeats; her child wore a brocade skull cap. When on the road the prisoner came up to her, took the cap from the child's head and threw it to another man who ran away with it. She seized the prisoner. He offered to pay her the price of the cap. A sepoy was there and arrested him. She could not recognize the prisoner to whom the cap was thrown.

Prisoner denied the charge but His Worship found him guilty, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Mahomed Ibraham, aged thirty-four, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing a turban of the value of ten rupees, and six rupees in cash, the property of Babajee Govind, on Monday last the 8th instant.

Babajee Govind deposed that he was a horsekeeper in the service of a Mr. Cumming and lives at Nagpara. Did not know the prisoner. On Monday night at ten o'clock he left his turban (now produced) with six rupees tied in the end of it, on his bed which he had made in the stable, and went outside the gate to talk to people who were there. Soon after he saw the prisoner walking out of the stable with his (the prosecutor's) turban on his head. Prosecutor seized the prisoner a few paces from the gate, and called a police sepoy to whom he gave charge of him. When he was given over to the Police the turban was on his head. Prisoner was not the fellow horsekeeper of the prosecutor.

Babajee Appojee, Police Sepoy, No. 448 deposed, that at about ten o'clock last night he was on duty near the premises of Messrs. Treacher & Co. at Byculla, when the prosecutor came to him and told him that he had been robbed. Witness went with him to Nasserwanjee's stable when he saw the prisoner in the custody of two or three men. Prosecutor made him over to witness and charged him with stealing the turban. A man had the turban in his hand which he took from him. There were six rupees tied in the end of the turban.

Prisoner denied the charge which he said was false.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment for six months with hard labor in the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—Ali Cassum, a Mahomedan, of thirty years of age, was brought up charged with being drunk and committing an assault on Hashoon Lalley Mahtar, in the old Nagpada road on Monday last.

The prisoner who pleaded guilty to the charge was fined two rupees.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN INDIA.

To. W. H. HAVELOCK, ESQ., Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

SIR.—I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your letter, dated the 6th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from the Police Commissioner, Northern Division, and of a Minute by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and requesting the Chamber of Commerce to express their opinion on the subject of a legislative enactment providing for the return passage-money of Europeans employed in this Country by Corporations, Firms, or Individuals.

The Police Commissioner Northern Division proposes that "Railway and other Companies bringing out artizans and labourers may be required to provide all persons of this class with a free passage to England, if their services be from any cause dispensed with;" but he considers that "it would be hardly practicable to extend the measure beyond the Companies over which Government has controul."

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield does not participate in the doubts of Mr. Ellis, and would enact that "any Firm, Company, Trading, or Banking Corporation, or Individual carrying on business within the limits of the Bombay Presidency should be bound to find and pay the passage to England, or one of the Colonies, of any European Servant, Clerk, Artizan, or Mechanic who might be discharged from their or his employment, on whatever account;" and he would allow "no difference to be made between servants or Mechanics engaged in and sent from England, and those taken into service in this Country, as in the case of discharged soldiers."

The Police Commissioner's limitations of the measure to the Companies over which Government has controul conveys a tacit admission of its injustice; but Sir William Mansfield, rightly considering that Government has just as much or as little right to frame oppressive enactments for the whole community as for any Company which may happen to be more immediately within their power, desires to give it the widest application.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to express their unqualified disapproval of such a measure, as tyrannical in its operation, mischievous in its results, and opposed to all the recognized principles of jurisprudence.

The plan proposed by Sir William Mansfield might possibly protect the Army from the allurements of Companies or Firms, who, as His Excellency complains, "find Her Majesty's Regiments an unfailing resource for recruits to fill vacancies as Railway Guards, Head Porters, Clerks, &c. &c.," but it would much more effectually check the introduction to this Country of European enterprize and industry. It might convert into a dead letter the rules of Her Majesty's Service by which Soldiers may legally take or purchase their discharge, and punish the public for availing themselves of the privileges accorded by Her Majesty's Government, but it would at the same time be a complete bar to the employment in India of honest European labour. Such a remedy, it appears to the Committee, would be far worse than the disease.

By the provisions contemplated in the 17th, 18th and 19th paragraphs of Sir William Mansfield's Minute any European servant who became tired of India could secure his free return to England, by premeditated intoxication and misconduct. The Committee feel that it is reversing all recognised principles to punish an employer for the misdemeanour of his servant.

The Committee consider that legislation is certainly necessary for the suppression of European mendicancy in India, but they believe that the object may be attained without violating established systems, and without unnecessarily checking private and commercial enterprize.

The evil has already been recognized and partially met by Act XIII of 1856, Section LXXXV, under which beggars are liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, but the Act appears to have been forgotten or at least its powers have been substantially ignored. It does not, however, meet all the requirements of the case, and it is not sufficient for the effectual repression of European vagrancy.

The Committee would suggest that an efficient remedy might be provided by the further extension to India, with suitable modifications, of Act V. George IV. c 83 s. 20 (amended by a 1 & 2 Vict. c. 38) which decrees that every person convicted under the Act as an idle and disorderly person, or as a rogue and vagabond, shall be deemed to be actually chargeable to the parish, township, or place in which such person shall reside; and that such person shall be liable to be removed to the parish of his or her last legal settlement, by order of two Justices of the Peace.

The necessity of authorizing the deportation of European beggars and vagrants seems to be generally conceded, and the point for decision is, at whose expense this shall be done—a consideration of existing regulations materially narrows this question.

In the case of Soldiers, His Excellency states that those whose time of service has expired or who receive their discharge by indulgence, are sent to England at the cost of the State, unless they can show that they are to receive employment of a suitable character in India.

The Committee cannot see any just reason why the responsibility of Government for the homeward passage of men who have spent so many years in Her Majesty's service, and for that service been brought out to this Country, should lapse simply because, having acquired a right to liberty, they prefer accepting honest employment in India, to returning at once to an overstocked labour market at home. The State may well continue responsible for the deportation of such of these discharged men as may from any cause fall into destitution.

Soldiers purchasing their discharge in India might be required to lodge, or give sufficient security for the amount of their passage-money, before their application is entertained. The Committee, however, consider that this cannot with justice be exacted from soldiers who have enlisted under existing regulations, and under any circumstances, they consider it of doubtful expediency.

Pensioners being entitled to a free passage when they desire to remove to England may be excluded from the account.

Sailors are equally provided for under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, Sections 211 and 212, by which all Governors and Officers of Her Majesty in foreign Countries are empowered to provide for the subsistence of all seamen who may be discharged or left behind at any place abroad, until such time as they are able to provide them with a passage to some port in the United Kingdom, or to the British possession to which they belong, and the amount due is to be paid out of monies granted by Parliament for the purpose through the Board of Trade. Masters of British Ships are compelled, under penalty, to convey such seamen at the price fixed by the Board, and in the event of such seamen having been wrongfully discharged or left behind, the Board of Trade are empowered to sue the ship from which they were so discharged for the full amount expended for their relief, and return to the United Kingdom.

Soldiers and Sailors thus disposed of there remains only a miscellaneous but less numerous Class of vagrants to be provided for, who, in England, would be chargeable to the township or parish, and in India may equitably be deported at the expense of the State to whose revenues the whole community contributes.

To recapitulate, therefore, the Committee object to Sir William Mansfield's measure, because it dictates oppressive terms to Firms, Companies and Individuals; because its tendency would be to prevent the introduction of European industry and enterprize into India; and because it would render the master responsible for the misconduct of his servant, and chargeable with his deportation even when originally engaged in this Country.

On the other hand the Committee of the Chamber suggest, that it be enacted that beggars and vagrants should, as under Act XIII of 1856 S. LXXXV, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a reasonable term; and shall be deported at the expense of the State, or of whom it may concern, as hereinbefore specified, as speedily as possible, the Act, of course, being applicable to European vagrants throughout the whole Presidency.—I have the honor to be, &c.

H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 24th Nov. 1862.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.
Sixth Day, Tuesday, 9th December 1862.
(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JOHN DIXON.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. A. Huson; J. M. Gilligban; H. Peat; M. Cook; J. C. McSimon; W. Abraham; S. Wright; M. A. Morzello; Framjee Sorabjee; Soker Bapoojee; and Narayen Pandurangjee.

MURDER.—Khemjee Kurramchund and Suntoo woman, were placed in the dock on an indictment of murder of one Verbusia Gullapa. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Bickersteth, Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, defended the two prisoners respectively.

The Advocate General opened the case to the Jury by stating that the prisoners at the bar were indicted with the serious offence of murder committed, as would appear on the evidence, under circumstances of a most fearful and uncommon character. It appeared that sometime in August last Verbusia Gullapa, the deceased, a native of Dharwar, brought over Gunga a prostitute who was his kept mistress to Bombay and placed her in the house of the female prisoner, Suntoo, who was also a prostitute, and the kept mistress of the male prisoner, Khemjee Kurramchund. Gunga lived with Suntoo up to about the 17th November last, and the deceased was in the habit of coming to visit her. On the 17th November about six o'clock in the morning, Gunga saw Verbusia in the room of Suntoo; he was then in good health and spirits and shortly afterwards left to cook the food for the inmates of the house. It appears that some days previously, Verbusia had communicated to Gunga his intention to return to his native country. After Verbusia had left the house that morning, Gunga applied to Suntoo for Rs. 40 which she had deposited with her and also for her ornaments. On being so applied for, Suntoo told her that if she (Gunga) took the money she would be robbed in some jungle and the rupees might be taken away from her. Gunga insisted on having the Rupees, upon which Suntoo said they were not in her possession, but in that of her Sett, the male prisoner Khemjee Kurramchund, and that she would get them from him as soon as she could. Gunga persisted still in demanding her Rupees, whereupon Suntoo took her from her own house to another house of a prostitute named Gerjee, where she left her at about eight or nine in the morning. From that time until three in the afternoon, Gunga remained in the house of Gerjee. At three o'clock Suntoo returned to the house of Gerjee and informed Gunga that Verbusia was sad and sick and that she had brought him to her house. Gunga then went with Suntoo to her house; on arriving at the house, Suntoo opened the door which she had locked and they both went upstairs. On entering the room Gunga found the body of Verbusia lying on the ground stiff and lifeless. She was much shocked at the sight and began weeping and sobbing. Upon this she was removed to an outer room by Suntoo who told her not to weep and promised to give her ornaments and money, as also a writing to that effect. Shortly afterwards, a person came from the male prisoner's house, and in consequence of what he said, Suntoo told Gunga that she was going to her Sett's house. Gunga became alarmed and accompanied Suntoo to Khemjee's house. When they arrived at Khemjee's, Gunga was told to remain below stairs, while Suntoo went upstairs, and on her return about half an hour afterwards she proposed to Gunga that they should go to the Police chowkey, and that she, Gunga, should there state that Verbusia had hung himself, and that she, Suntoo, had raised the body of Verbusia, and that she, Gunga, had cut it down. Gunga declined to make any such statement, whereupon Suntoo undertook to do it. They then both went to the chowkey, and Suntoo stated to the constable that a person had hung himself and that while she had held the body up, Gunga had cut it down. They then all repaired to Suntoo's house; Suntoo opened the door, and they went upstairs. The constable went into the inner room and found the dead body of Verbusia lying on the ground, covered with a piece of dhotur. The constable then asked Suntoo to shew him the rope by which deceased was said to have hung himself. Suntoo pointed out a piece of cloth, whereupon the constable remarked that it was too short and no person could have hung himself by it. A search was made in the room, and a sepoy found a piece of cloth rolled up under the bed, which, upon examination, was found to be a counterpart of the other pieces of cloth. It seems that Suntoo also produced a knife for the purpose of creating an impression that that was the instrument by which the body was cut down. The constable then enquired of Suntoo as to the place where deceased had hung himself, and she pointed out an upper beam under the ceiling. The constable on examining the beam found it all covered with dust which seemed to be wholly undisturbed, and there were no appearances of the beam having been touched by any person. The constable again repeated the enquiry and Suntoo then pointed to another beam which, also upon examination, was found covered with dust and wholly undisturbed, and nothing appeared to have passed between it and the ceiling. Upon this both Suntoo and Gunga were taken in custody, and the body of the deceased was removed to the Morgue. At the Morgue a post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Haines, who, the learned Advocate General said, would state to the Jury the condition of the various parts of the body, and the Jury would learn from him his opinion that he considered the death to have been caused by strangulation, but not strangulation by the person hanging himself. Now, said the Advocate General, if this case were presented to the Jury on this evidence alone it would be sufficient to entirely negative the fact that death was occasioned by the man himself: it would lead to a negative conclusion and raise a strong suspicion that both or at least one of the prisoners had a hand in the perpetration of the murder. But fortunately in this instance, the case had not to rest on uncertain conclusions to be drawn from circumstances. There was evidence of a direct and demonstrative character which excluded all doubt and uncertainty. The learned Advocate General alluded to the evidence of Babajee Sonoo who would appear as a witness before the Jury. This witness was a domestic servant in employ of another prostitute living in the same house named Ramee. On that day Ramee went out, leaving her house and property in charge of Babajee. Sometime after she had left, Babajee heard a conversation in the room of the female prisoner to the effect that Verbusia asked Suntoo where his mistress Gunga was; Suntoo replied she did not know; upon this Verbusia said he would not leave for his native country without her, and that she must be restored to him; upon this the male prisoner got up and gave the deceased a blow which felled him to the ground; whilst the deceased so lay, prisoner Khemjee took a piece of cloth and tied it round his (deceased's) neck, and Suntoo held down the hands of the deceased. Babajee seems to have witnessed the transaction by having got upon a ladder and saw through the holes or chinks in the wall the diabolical murder committed by the prisoners. Exclusive of the testimony of this witness there would be sufficient evidence to shew that the death could not have been produced by the deceased by his own hands, but by that it was caused by others, and the evidence would point to the prisoners as the parties. The motives, said the Advocate General, in this case must have occurred to the Jury already, for there was no doubt that the female prisoner and her paramour the male prisoner had the money and ornaments belonging to Gunga and her paramour, the deceased. Whatever the motives might be, the evidence clearly shewed that the murder was committed deliberately, and the apparent intention must be presumed from the act. As for the guilt or innocence of the parties, the jury was to judge, on the evidence would lay before them, and under the direction of His Lordship. The Advocate General in leaving the case in the hands of the jury hoped that they would pronounce a verdict consistent with the evidence and satisfactory to the ends of justice.

Gunga woman examined.—I am a prostitute and was living in the house of the prisoner Suntoo. I know the prisoners at the bar. I have been in Bombay upwards of three months. Since my arrival here I lived in Suntoo's house. The deceased Verbusia had brought me out from Dharwar and I was living under his protection. I last saw him alive on the morning of a Monday about fifteen days ago, at about 6 o'clock in the morning. He was in good health and spirits at the time. I was about to return to my native place with the deceased. I had informed Suntoo of this on the afternoon of the previous Sunday. Suntoo remarked "you may go." I used to earn two or three Rupees a day and make them over to Suntoo. I had Rs. 40 with Suntoo and I demanded them of her, and she said, "I would pay you but, do not go away, if you will go with him he will rob you and throw you away into a well." I said, "He brought me over from my native country, and he will not kill me; you pay my money, I want to go." She then said, "I cannot pay you the money to-day, it is with my sett (master,) I will pay you to-morrow." She then took me to a house of one Gerjee in Runneswaddy and kept me there, I do not know for what purpose. She then left, saying she would return. This was about eight o'clock in the morning. She then returned at three o'clock in the afternoon and called me downstairs, and said that deceased was weeping for me and lamenting. I then returned with Suntoo to her house. There are three rooms in Suntoo's house. On our return, I went into the outer room which looks out into the street. The other rooms are an inner room and a kitchen. When we entered the house, Suntoo opened the door which had been locked by her. She told me to sit in the outer room saying that she would go into the inner room and see if deceased was asleep or awake. She went into the inner room and was about to close the doors, when I followed her and the deceased lying dead on the ground. Deceased was cold and stiff, the mouth was open and eyes slightly shut; the head was towards the kitchen, and the feet towards the door; the whole of the body with the exception of the head and the feet was covered with a dhotur. Then began to cry. Suntoo brought me back to the outer room, and did not allow me to look at the corpse. She said, "do not cry, I will give you all my ornaments, and a writing make over to you my ornaments and utensils." At this time a servant of Suntoo's sett Khemchund came and winked at Suntoo and then left. Suntoo then said to me "you sit down here, I will go to sett's house and return." I said "I am afraid to remain here as you wish to lock the door." She then told me to go with her and went to the sett's (male prisoner's) house. She made me sit below stairs, and went upstairs. She immediately returned and asked me to go with her to the chowkey. She said, "you say to the police that deceased had gone away in anger and had strangled himself, that Suntoo laid hold of the body, and cut it." This was said whilst we were on our way to the chowkey. I said I did not know how to relate this story, and I then commenced weeping. On arriving at the chowkey, we saw a saheb (Constable Knight) and a sepoy. Suntoo said to the policeman that the deceased was my paramour and had gone away in anger, that I went to look for him and found him strangled to death. This was a false statement. I attended the Inquest at the Morgue. Deceased and myself were on good terms until his death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—Deceased was young and robust, about thirty years of age. I did not state to the Coroner that Suntoo had Rs. 30. I told Virbusia of the money I had deposited with Suntoo. She acknowledged having that amount. I don't recollect whether I stated at the Coroner's Inquest that it was Rs. 30, mentioning the different items given from time to time. I had never been in the male prisoner's house before and only knew that it was his house from what Suntoo told me. The male prisoner was in the habit of coming to Suntoo's house at 8 o'clock in the morning and about the same hour in the night. The house is occupied by native women and is frequented by different sorts of men. I did not see the male prisoner on that day but on the day previous I saw him there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—Virbusia knew that I earned money by prostitution. He used to sleep in the night in the inner room. In consequence of there being a great deal of smoke in Suntoo's house occasioned by the burning of fuel used in preparing the food, Virbusia rented another house where our meals were prepared from which place they were taken to Suntoo's house. The reason why I deposited my money with Suntoo was that on one occasion she told me that she would make me an ornament. I told Verbutia that I wanted to go back to my native country. An armlet belonging to me in the possession of Suntoo was returned to me without my asking for it. She gave the ornament of her own accord. That very morning when the ornament was asked for from Suntoo in the presence of the deceased she gave it up. Suntoo had told me not to inform Virbusia that the money was in Suntoo's possession. I told Virbusia of the money on Sunday morning. I demanded the money from Suntoo when Virbusia was gone out. I did not wait for the money because Suntoo took me to another house. Suntoo's house is about a quarter of a mile from the one where I was. When Suntoo came to fetch me back she did not come upstairs. There were no windows in the room where the corpse was found. When we first went in the door was closed. The room is dark even during the day. I observed the body as soon as I entered. The deceased was not in the habit of wearing a "Kutchi" while in Bombay; he used to do so in his native country. I did not know how the deceased came by his death. I did not tell any one about the matter until I was taken to the Coroner.

To the Court.—Suntoo got six annas in the rupee as her share of the money I earned by prostitution. There were no other prostitutes in Suntoo's house besides myself. Verbusia was a working coppersmith and went to his work every day. It was between the hours of four and six in the evening that she used to receive men.

Babajee Sonoo examined.—I am a domestic servant to Ramee who resides in the room next to Suntoo's. I know both the prisoners. I knew the deceased Verbusia and recollect the day of his death. I recollect being in the house of my mistress on the Monday in question. She had gone to hear the Shastras read. The rooms are separated by a tatta wall. I would hear anything that was going on in Suntoo's room. On that day I heard something unusual about ten o'clock going on in that room. The deceased was asking for his kept mistress from Suntoo. Suntoo said she did not know where Gunga was. Deceased then said he would not go to his native country without taking Gunga with him. I was then on a ladder which was against the wall. The ladder was used for the purpose of hiding my clothes where oil and fuel were deposited. I could see through the holes in the wall into the room. At this time the male prisoner was in the room. When Virbusia said that he would not leave the house until he got his woman, the male prisoner gave a blow to the deceased with his clenched fist on his chest, which felled him to the ground. When deceased lay so on the ground, the male prisoner put a house round his (deceased's) neck, and the female prisoner laid hold of the deceased by his hands, and thus they remained for about quarter of an hour. Khemjee then left the house and Suntoo followed him after locking the door. I went up the ladder for the purpose of seeing the quarrel that was going on. I did not give any information as I was afraid. Suntoo returned about three o'clock in company with a European constable and a sepoy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—There were many holes in the wall, some large and others small, they were oblong. I showed the holes to the European constable on the day the Inquest was held. He looked into the middle room which has two doors and no windows. The doors of Suntoo's room were open. I looked through only one hole, the largest. The female prisoner was in the room at the time the deceased was struck by the male prisoner. Deceased did not move after he was struck. They could not have seen me. The noose was made from a piece of cloth lying on the ground. I did not mention the circumstance to my mistress on her return home. I mentioned it to Malloo Havildar when he called at ten o'clock in the night. My mistress left home at ten o'clock in the morning. The quarrel commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon. I went up the ladder after the deceased was struck. All the rooms in the house are occupied by courtezans. I could easily hear the conversation going on in Suntoo's room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—Suntoo's servant was in the house. I mean the deceased who used to work in the house. I continued sitting on the ladder until the prisoners left the house. When the Constable and the sepoy came I again climbed up the ladder to see what was going on. I did not report what I had seen to the constable, because I was afraid. My mistress returned home at four in the afternoon. I did not report the matter to her. I have had no quarrel with Suntoo. I never asked any money of her.

To the Court.—I am not in the habit of sleeping during the day. Sitting in our outer room, I could hear what was going on in Suntoo's room.

The plan of the premises was here produced.

Mahadew Sarjedhur, a draughtsman, deposed to having drawn the plan of the premises. He was employed to draw the plan by constable Knight. The plan produced in Court was a correct plan. The middle room of Suntoo's house is eight feet by ten. The entire length of the house is about twenty-six feet. The middle rooms of Suntoo's house and of Ramee's house are similar and of equal dimensions.

Visram Dwarkajee, Policeman No. 244, examined.—I do duty at the end of Coombartookda Street. I know the prisoners at the bar. Suntoo lives in my Division. On the 17th November I was on duty about fifty paces from Suntoo's house. At two o'clock in the afternoon I saw the two prisoners coming out of Suntoo's house; Suntoo put a padlock upon the door; and they both went towards Budeshwar. I saw Suntoo again that day. I saw her come to the house in company with Gunga and constable Knight. I followed them into the house and saw the corpse. I removed the corpse from Suntoo's house on the following day to the Morgue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I am on my beat from 7 A.M. till 6 P.M. I did not speak to the prisoners. Khemjee came out first from the house and stopped for sometime in the street. It did not strike me as strange when I saw them together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—They both went towards Bholeshwar, which is in the opposite direction to Funneswaddy.

Henry Knight, Constable of Polica examined.—I do duty at Mombadevie. On the 17th November the prisoner Suntoo came and reported to me that a man had hung himself up in her house, that she had held the body up and Gunga had cut it down. I then accompanied her to her house. When we got to the house, Suntoo unlocked the door, and we went upstairs. On entering the middle room I saw the body of the deceased lying on the ground. He was lying on his back with his feet slightly stretched towards the door; there was a piece of cloth lying near the body. The deceased had a waist-cloth or dhotur on his person, otherwise there were no clothes. I examined and found a mark on the left side of the neck. I asked Suntoo where the rope was with which deceased had hung himself. She pointed out this piece of cloth produced before the Court. I then remarked that deceased could not have hung himself up with that short piece of rope. She then said there was another piece, and took down a bundle of clothes and began searching for it. I then ordered a policeman to search for the rope, and the policeman found this piece of cloth (produced before the Court) under the bed. It was about ten or fifteen feet from the place where the deceased was lying. This piece of cloth seemed to be the counterpart of the other part. Suntoo then produced the knife with which she said the rope was cut. She then pointed out a beam where the deceased had hung himself. I examined the beam and found it covered with dust about quarter of an inch thick and there was no appearance of a rope or cloth having passed over it. Constable Barrett then made further enquiry and Suntoo pointed out another beam, which also was covered with dust and bore no appearance of being touched by a rope or cloth; the dust was not disturbed. On the following day the corpse was removed to the Morgue. On that day I went into the adjoining room where Babajee said he had seen the murder committed. I examined the hole and found that I could see through it into Suntoo's room. (Witness here took up the plan and explained to the Jury how a view of Suntoo's room could be had by looking through the hole from Ramee's room.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I went there between eleven and twelve. The holes are over Suntoo's room, they are seven feet high from the ground. The room is eight feet high. I examined all the beams, about fifteen or twenty; they are about one foot distant from each other. I did not know the deceased. Suntoo's room is in the centre of the chawl.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—Gunga was present in the room when I was making enquiries. I called Gunga as a witness by Dr. Reid's orders. Until Gunga told the story before the Corner, I had no idea of what she had to say. She made a statement to Malloo Havildar. She was not in custody then. Havildar cross-examined her and made enquiries by my directions because he understood the language. He told me that Suntoo told a different story to that told by Gunga.

Dr. Robert Haines examined.—I was Surgeon to the Coroner on the 17th November last. I remember giving evidence of a post-mortem examination before the Coroner on the body of Virbusia Gallapa. Deceased was not a robust man. There was a transverse mark on the back of the neck on the left side; there was a broader mark on the same side near the chin. I dissected the parts and found the blood congested. I cut through the scalp and found it enormously gorged with blood; the sinuses of the brain were also congested; the lungs were distended with air and not collapsed as usual; there was nothing unusual about the heart and abdominal regions. I consider the death to have been occasioned by strangulation. I should not think that deceased died by strangulation, by suspension or hanging. My reason for that opinion is the marks on the neck. Strangulation might have been caused by the piece of cloth before the Court. In case of strangulation by hanging, death is caused partly by asphyxia and partly by congestion of the brain. In this case death did not appear to have been caused by strangulation by hanging.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The transverse mark was about an inch and a half. It is entirely upon the direction of the marks, that I found my opinion that death was not caused by hanging. If it were not for those marks I would not have formed that opinion, for, otherwise, the other appearances of the body were consistent with death by strangulation with or without hanging. There may be peculiar cases of hanging in which there may be transverse marks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—A degree of violence is necessary to produce such marks.

To a Juror.—The male prisoner has a broader chest than the deceased, otherwise there is no difference in their strength. There was a slight mark of ecchymosis on the breast bone which might have been caused by a blow.

Malloo Coopjee, Police Havildar No. 23, examined.—I remember the 17th November last, it was Monday. I was on duty at the Bholeshwar Road that day at about 4 P.M. On going my rounds I saw constable Knight enter Suntoo's house. Previous to that I had known both the prisoners. I followed Mr. Knight. On going upstairs I saw the body of a dead man. I made enquiries of Suntoo as to how the death had occurred. Suntoo said the man had strangled himself. I asked how. She pointed out to me a joist and said that the man had hung himself from it and that she held him up when Gunga cut him down. At this time I saw Gunga in the room. On further questioning Suntoo produced a piece of cloth saying that the man had hung himself by means of that cloth. I then asked if she had the other piece of which that was a portion. I then searched the room and found the other piece in the outer room under a bedding. I compared the two pieces and found them to be parts of the same cloth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—Mr. Knight was in the room while I was questioning Suntoo. Mr. Knight was also questioning her. I questioned Gunga the same day in the outer room, and also on the following day before the Inquest was held. I did not hold out a promise to Gunga.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

At this time, the clock having struck six, Mr. Bayley before opening the defence, asked his Lordship to adjourn the case until the following day, as there were witnesses to be examined on behalf of the prisoners which would take a long time. His Lordship declined to adjourn the case as it would inconvenience the Court and the Jury. Mr. Bayley and Mr. Dunbar then addressed the Jury at some length, their observations being concise owing to the lateness of the hour, and the former gentleman called witnesses to prove an alibi that the first prisoner had been in the Fort in pursuit of his usual avocation as an opium dealer at the time the alleged murder was said to have taken place. After the examination of two witnesses, the Jury felt very uneasy, and some of them even fell asleep. This was about nine o'clock, when it was intimated to His Lordship that it would be twelve o'clock before the examination of the witnesses would be concluded. His Lordship then proposed to the Jury to adjourn the case until the following day, stating that everything would be done by the Sheriff for their comfort during the night they would be detained. The case was accordingly adjourned until today (Wednesday) and the Jury were taken to the English Hotel where they were lodged during the night under the charge of four European Constables of Police.

A CORRECTION.—In our report of the case of *Purnadeelal Koonjbeharee* vs. *Colonel Robert Travers*, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 9, Mr. Westropp, the plaintiff's counsel is represented as saying that "if Col. R. Travers intended to plead the Statute of Limitations it would lead to unpleasant revelations." This was incorrect. The plaintiff's counsel said nothing about "unpleasant revelations," nor have we any reason to suppose that, beyond the fact of the money sued for being due to the plaintiff, there was anything in the case unpleasant to reveal.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

SEALKOTE, *December 1st* 1862.

THERE is but little movement of any kind at this station which has very much the aspect of being in a trance. But the weather is delightful, the view of the Cashmere mountains with snow half way down their sides sublime and the rows of trees in blossom very beautiful and engaging. Unlike other parts of the Punjaub further south here we have spontaneous grass; whereas to the south of Lahore all is desert that is not fertilized by artificial irrigation. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of Lahore, has just been at Goojranwalla distant thirty miles to the south, and the native chiefs there and here are full of a proposal which they have submitted to him to fertilize the southern portions of the Richna Doab by means of a canal conducting water from the Chenaub above Sealkote and distributing it by means of proper conduits over the face of the country. Such a measure of improvement it cannot be doubted would work most momentous benefits for this part of India.

The bridge over the Nullah passing through the native town of Sealkote is at present under repair and passengers have to descend a steep bank into the stream which is at present fordable though sometimes very deep. The roads between this place and the neighbouring towns are not of the best quality. I see that the Punjaub Government proposes to give £600 from local funds to metal the road from this to Goojranwalla. This road is a good deal cut up by carts carrying sleepers for the Punjaub Railway to Lahore. The wood of which these sleepers are made is cut in Cashmere and floated down the Chenaub. There is a bad practice on the Goojranwalla road, and also on many other roads in India of permitting the cultivators on the road side to carry water across the road in channels which are only partly covered over, that is, closed in the centre but not at the sides. The consequence of this omission as that at night, and even in the day, if you wish to avoid a bad part of the road by going along the sides, you will be very likely to drive into one of these trenches unless the greatest circumspection is observed. Such a practice of making open cuttings should not be permitted. Persons wishing to carry water across the road should either be compelled to cover the trench the whole way, or leave to open the road should be withheld.

The Maha Rajah of Cashmere sells large quantities of timber from his territory every year for use within the Punjaub, and down as far as Sukkur, the only wood used for rafters and doors of houses is the Deodar of the lower ranges of the Himalaya. Magnificent trees of this wood are to be found everywhere in the Maha Rajah's territories. But it is difficult to get the trees to the streams and difficult afterwards to float it down the rapids and waterfalls without being broken into short pieces. The brick and lime with which the churches of this station were constructed were presented by the Maha Rajah of Cashmere. The English Church is a magnificent gothic structure with pointed spire for which we are indebted to the taste of Captain Maxwell who was also the architect of the Catholic Chapel, a building of similar size but with a square tower and of another smaller place of worship with a belfry at the end. All these buildings are in the best taste and are well situated in a wide expanse of park, on each side of which bungalows are ranged. The Bombay firm of Jehangeer has its shop close to the English Church.

LAHORE, *December 1st.*

SINCE I last wrote to you Sir Sydney Cotton has been here reviewing our volunteers and made them a speech highly complimentary of their efficiency. The volunteers were for some time in camp and subsequently contested with an equal number of picked men from the line, the honour of winning the prize given for the best file firing and in which as heretofore the volunteers have been the victors.

The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* has drawn attention to the powerful articles on the subject of Indian Railways which have appeared in the *Lahore Chronicle*, and which he supposes must produce a very great effect especially in England where the *Chronicle* is known to have a considerable circulation. As some of the views thus propounded are supposed by him to be not quite sound, he has uttered certain reclamations on the subject which the *Chronicle* in its last number answers and with great and conclusive force. The revenues of India are so seriously dipped by the obligations incurred in regard to the railways that it is incumbent upon the sentinels of public opinion and the guardians of the public interest to see that money is not wasted upon futile projects, and as a general rule those projects will be most futile which attract least remunerative traffic and thereby require the largest amount of public support. It is alleged by the *Chronicle* that the Sind railway carries at so low a rate that the more it carries the more it losses; while of the Ghisree line, a branch of the same railway, it is stated that it is not merely useless but *unused* and that *no train ever runs upon it!* Surely there is a monstrous waste of the public money here, and it is important to know who is responsible for this waste? Who has been instrumental in obtaining the expenditure of the public money upon a line which losses in the proportion of its traffic and upon a line which has no traffic at all? There can be no doubt that the *Chronicle*, by the persistency it has hitherto shewn, and by its own declared resolution, will continue to agitate the points until the truth is fully apprehended, and until the saddle of discredit has been put upon the right horse.

The most interesting topic of conversation in Lahore at present is the proposal which has been recently made to irrigate the Rechna Doab, the tract of country lying between the Ravee and Chenaub and which is believed to contain the best soil in the whole Punjaub. The Baree Doab canal, which was projected by Lord Dalhousie to irrigate the tract of country between the Ravee and the Sutlej, though long under construction, and though even now not half complete, has been found to be productive of momentous benefits to the people of the districts traversed by it. The perception of these benefits has quickly penetrated the inhabitants of the adjoining Doab; and last year when Mr. Forsyth, the able Commissioner of Lahore, was making his periodical visitation to his several districts, the principal chiefs and zemindars of the Rechna Doab addressed him on the subject; and on learning that the Government must first finish the Baree Doab Canal, already ten years under construction, before they could engage in other works, they expressed their desire to carry out the work by the agency of a company as is also proposed to be done by certain chiefs of the Derajat in the case of some local work of irrigation there which they consider to be of importance. Within the last few days Mr. Forsyth has again visited his district and the first topic mooted by the chiefs was that of the canal. I hear that they have prepared a petition to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the subject, and as the Punjaub government is in all cases only too glad to get adjutants in the work of progress and amelioration, there is very little doubt that the application will be favourably entertained. It is of the greatest importance indeed to get works of internal improvement carried out by independent enterprize all over India. Heretofore the government has systematically choked and intercepted everything of the kind. It has sought to do everything itself, and has kept the most exigent works lying over year after year until they have been lost sight of altogether. The whole country consequently stagnates. Independent effort is driven to other regions not oppressed with the evils of rampant officialism, and we are told that the natives have no genius for co-operative societies—and that the English cannot settle in India as the climate is hurtful to their constitutions! Surely that is their affair. The truth is that the officials do not want independent Europeans in India as they disturb their repose and refuse to worship their affectations of majesty. My belief is that little will be done to cure this state of things until there is an Indian League formed in England, until every town and village of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is visited by its apostles, who will call meetings and inform public opinion; and this opinion once formed any ministry will find that it cannot stand a day if it runs counter to the general sentiment. Expressions of opinion in India are of little use. The officials do not care for them. Sir Charles Wood does not care for them, and Parliament and the people do not know of them. But change the battle ground to England, and the officials now carrying their heads in the clouds will at once be touched upon the ram, and will learn that they are mortal. Nothing less than a systematic agitation will suffice to set India right; and the first ste

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

(From the Economist, Nov. 1.)

The expulsion of King Otho from Greece is not in itself an important affair. The country is too small and too poor to exercise any direct influence on the affairs of the world, and politicians instinctively feel that no external power will attempt to make it a prize. The movement, moreover, has but little of the secondary but most important effects on opinion usually exercised by revolutions. There are no links between Greece and the mind of the Continent, and Paris is, therefore, no nearer disturbance because Athens has been in successful insurrection. The "Reds" of Europe are not elated because King Otho has fled, nor, the Church of Rome being unaffected, are the "Blacks" very much depressed. The strongest Legitimist cannot care very much about a King who did not reign by divine right, and who ruined a kingdom and lost a throne by sheer pigheaded stupidity. Otho was not, we believe, a designing or in any conscious way a very tyrannical ruler. He did not fill prisons with politicians, or expert his notables to Cayenne, or bombard his few cities, or loose the soldiery upon inoffensive tradesmen. He only tried in a dully oppressive way to mould Greece into a German duchy, an operation about as wise and as possible as turning a weedy racer into a brewer's dray-horse. To this end he sacrificed everything,—honour, order, and material civilization. The Constitution was worked as a machine for purchasing the Legislature, not to do anything with it when purchased, but simply to keep it quiet. The revenue was wasted on soldiers, not because the King ever mean to fight, but because an army was necessary to the German idea of a strong kingdom. The roads were neglected; education—of which Greeks are passionately desirous—was not thought of; and the whole kingdom which might be governed as easily as an English county, was given up to a form of brigandage specially noxious because it corrupted the army sometimes employed to suppress it. The sceptre was one of lead, not iron; and the Greeks, an acute, sensitive Southern race, familiar with many countries, deeply engaged in trade, and growing rich, fretted not only at its weight, but at its dulness and want of force. The irritation spread to all classes, and the final movement seems to have been an outburst of irresistible universal contempt. Otho was not pelted so much as hissed off the stage. He had gone out with his Queen for a tour to "re-awaken loyalty," and the country rose behind him. No one fired guns, or built barricades, or descended into the streets, but the people "declared" for a new dynasty, the officials joined the insurgents, the army joined the officials, the Ministers joined the army, and Otho at last convinced that he had not a friend, and very weary of a country he never liked, thought he had better return to Munich. His Queen, it is said, wanted to hold out—for women, who can bear all else, never can bear a reduction of status—but she was overruled, and so the poor Bavarians fell, unpitied. A Provisional Government was established, and it is understood that a National Assembly will elect another King.

So far the movement threatens little or nothing to the peace of the world. Europe passes the verdict of rightly served, and is quite willing to wait a new election. But the Greeks, unfortunately for us all, have a second idea. Besides wishing to see their country prosperous, they desire also to see it great. Their mode of securing that greatness is first to rescue all the Greek provinces still in Turkish hands, and then to make a fight for the Byzantine Empire itself. Always opposed to Turkey, and always dreaming of restored nationality, they have of late been inflamed by the example of Italy, and hope to play, perhaps with material aid, the part which Piedmont has carried out. It is felt that a national Government will be the foe of Turkey, and the diplomatists announce with something like awe that the "Eastern Question" is on us again. Consequently, all Europe is watching the new election with more or less of excitement, four at least of the five Governments are thinking or even writing about "eventualities," fleets sail for the Piræus, and there is a stir which usually portends or precedes mischievous activity. Almost the only prize for which all Europe would fight in earnest is this Turkish heritage, and the slightest hint that the prize may be thrown on the board flutters the Cabinets as no other intelligence can. Fortunately there are circumstances which will make the influence of England in the matter all but irresistible. Russia is in no position to engage in a terrible war, at all events until her conscription is complete and her new army in order. Austria will probably follow the English lead, and France has given securities to the world in the great expedition to Mexico. England is left almost unimpeded, and the duty and interest of England seem almost equally clear. It is to interfere as little as possible either by advice or by threat, and see that the other Powers intervene as little as may be, also. The Greeks will, in all probability, make a very wise choice,—they chose King Leopold last time,—and that choice ought to be respected. They cannot under the original convention of 1831 select a member of the ruling houses of France, England, or Russia; they will not select a German, Napoleon would interfere against a Bourbon, and their choice, therefore, seems reduced to one of three alternatives,—a Prince of Savoy, the Duke de Leuchtenberg (Russian by training, French by blood, and Greek in religion), or a native Greek. None of these candidates can be greatly obnoxious to Europe, or call for any interference beyond an early diplomatic acknowledgment. The abler the man selected, the better for all parties;—for the Greeks, because they need a strong hand to put down once for all the disorders which check their prosperity,—for Europe, because an able man is the best to strengthen Greece he must make the country a model to all remaining Greek provinces. He must make his dominion a Piedmont before he can play Victor Emanuel. That is an operation which requires time, and time is all that is necessary either to put Turkey out of danger, or to reveal finally the hopelessness of trying to protect the neutrality of Eastern Europe through the Ottoman rule. If, on the other hand, he is a weak man, and led away by his counsellors into an immediate attack on the Sultan, the Porte will, we may fairly hope, be strong enough to protect itself, while England, whatever happens, bars by her reserve the interference of others. There is, we fear, little hope of that firm peace which would admit of general disarmament until this "Eastern Question," *alias* a stable Government in European Turkey, is finally settled, but there is no possible settlement yet. No substitute has appeared for the Ottomans, and till one appears the single business of England is to leave every element of new life to develop itself as it best may, unchecked, but in peace.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, *Oct. 3.*

The Federal journals teem with statements more or less precise and circumstantial of the rapid growth of a peace party in the South, and of the total exhaustion of the Confederacy in men, money, and hope. They argue that the collapse of the "rebellion" long before the new year is inevitable, if Mr. Lincoln's generals would only be as much in earnest as their master in the prosecution of the war. One journal in Philadelphia has gone still further, and laid before the public the plan of an accommodation to be proposed by the South, on the basis of two separate Republics for internal and domestic affairs, and of a reconstructed Union against the outer world. Under this arrangement the Cotton States would have their own President, Congress, and Constitution. There would be no frontier lines, except for the extradition of runaway slaves, whom the North would be bound to deliver up to their masters by special treaty between the high contracting Powers; the monetary, postal, and custom-house systems of the binary Republic would be the same; the navigation of the Mississipi and all its tributary streams would be free to the world; and, if need were, the Southern and Northern Republics, uniting their armies as those of England and France did in the war against Russia, would combine to punish perfidious Albion, and scarcely less perfidious France, for their bad behaviour, to the North in withholding their sympathy, and to the South in denying it aid and recognition. The *canard* excited a little flutter of excitement for a day, but although it is dead and buried it has left a host of successors. Rumours of peace to be proposed by the South continue to come thick and fast, and are received with a degree of favour sufficient to prove that a large party in the North would be exceedingly glad to find them true, and that, whatever amount of discouragement may exist among the Confederates, it is equalled by that which exists among the Federals. No doubt there is a strong desire for peace in the South. To say that there is not would be to declare that the Confederates are savages who love war for its own sake; but to believe, after the all but superhuman efforts which they have made for independence, after all their enormous sacrifices, and after the countless proofs which the progress of the strife has afforded of the mutual repulsion and incompatibility of the Southern and Northern people, and the ineradicable antagonism of the two systems of society and government, that the South would offer peace on any terms that did not secure their complete independence, commercial and social, as well as political, would be credulous and foolish in the extreme. All such rumours of peace are Northern dreams—not Southern realities. Peace must come at the bayonet's point, or on the intervention of Europe, or there will be no peace for many years. Though the South suffers severely, it is neither exhausted nor disheartened. The people know as well as their leaders that in such a struggle there is no possibility of drawing back. Their armies may want shoes, clothes, and medicine; the soldiers may be ragged and filthy, but they are desperately in earnest. It does not do for a fat sheep, like a New York banker, to believe, because a wolf is lean, hungry, and dirty, that he will not fight. And, desirable as peace is both to North and South, it is not possible as long as Mr. Lincoln is President, unless he should either overrun the South with fire and sword and exterminate the people, and so produce the peace of the wilderness in default of any other—which is not likely; or unless—which is quite as unlikely—he should renounce the principles of the Republican party to which he belongs, and by which he was elected, withdraw his anti-slavery proclamations, and surround himself with Democratic Ministers in place of the Abolitionists who now mould him to their purposes.

The chances of peace by negotiation are known to be so slender by the only logical Union party that exists in America, the party of the Abolitionists—that they urge extermination as the only available means to the end. Their logic is so relentless, their purpose so decided, the necessities of their theory so irresistible, that it is no wonder that the plain, quiet people who in all countries form the majority (and in this exceptional country as in every other) are startled and alarmed when they reflect whither they are drifting under such guidance. They do not desire the extermination of the Southern slaveholders. They do not care for negro emancipation to be purchased at the price of St. Domingo massacres. They are not even assured that immediate negro emancipation would be an ultimate benefit to the black race, while they feel certain that it would be a burden of pauperism, if of nothing worse, upon the white. They foreboe nothing but evil from the continuance of the war and the enormous growth of the public debt. They condemn the frantic measures taken by the Government, in the supposed interest of its own safety, to destroy the rights of free speech and free printing. They sicken at the sight of official incompetency and corruption. They are ashamed of the scandalous fortunes made by dishonest contractors and other public plunderers, who talk patriotism but never act it; and they think the South, with all its wealth and fertility, not worth the cost already incurred to retain it. But this party, if the majority of a people can be called a party is publicly dumb. Nobody speaks its opinions. No one has courage to brave the terrors of martial law in support of the policy of common sense. The only brave talkers are the honest Abolitionists and the bullies who support the Administration for the sake of office. Were there but three men to arise, as eloquent and as fearless as Mr. Wendell Phillips, and as honest and uncompromising as Mr. Horace Greeley, to dare and brave all in organizing a party for the consolidation of the North on the basis of the original Constitution, the Government that is not strong except in spasmodic efforts, that seems to exhaust its vigour after each paroxysm, would not dare to meddle with them. Mr. Horatio Seymour and Mr. Vallandigham are as yet the most outspoken men of this class; and though it can scarcely be doubted that the Government would like to see both of them in Fort Lafayette—inasmuch as it has transferred hundreds of smaller men to that and other fortresses for less offence than they have given—it is not likely to touch either of them. Courage and audacity on the part of the Democrats are what the state of affairs demands at this moment; and, if that party suffers itself to be placed in a minority in Congress at the approaching elections, the last faint hope of peace will vanish, and the United States will enjoy about as much liberty during the remaining years of Mr. Lincoln's term of office as France enjoyed during the "Reign of Terror." And then will come the reaction; when the Northern Abolitionists, instead of inciting the blacks to take up arms against the whites will have to look to their own safety from the dungeon and the gallows to which they are now so willing to consign all who differ from or oppose them.

POSTSCRIPT, Oct. 4.

MUCH curiosity—perhaps it might be called anxiety—has been manifested to know what response the South would make to Mr. Lincoln's Abolition "Bull against the Comet" of slavery. The response has come at last in the shape of a discussion in the Senate of the Confederate States at Richmond, in which Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, moved that the proclamation "was a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, an invitation to an atrocious servile war, to be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President might be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." Ultimately the resolutions were submitted to the Committee or Judiciary for a decision, but not without the expression of opinions on the part of the Senate to prove that the slaveowners of the South are as ready to hoist the "Black flag" and commence a war of extermination as the Abolitionists of the North. If Mr. Lincoln have launched his Bull against a Comet, the Comet is one that is very near to the solid Earth on which he treads, and may come into a collision with it in which both Earth and Comet will fare badly. The proclamation has not had the effect of uniting the South more thoroughly than before—for that was scarcely possible; but it has had and will have the effect of exasperating passions already more than sufficiently excited, and of damaging the Federal cause far more than any defeat which its arms have experienced.

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